

## REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN THE GREAT WAR. By HENRY P. DAVISON, Chairman War Council, American Red Cross. Pp. 302; 8 illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company.

SETTING forth "the scope, character and effect of the work of the American Red Cross during the Great War," the author gives a vivid account of early appeals for support and subsequent relief work in the Allied Armies and in every country of Europe, beginning in 1914 and carrying on after the armistice. Circumstances leading to America's entry into the war and other important events are described in connection with the varied activities of the Red Cross, making the book interesting and valuable as a historical work. The magnitude of the work done by the Red Cross cannot be appreciated through familiarity with only a few of its phases. Mr. Davison, in a very readable narrative, has assembled the facts about welfare work among soldiers and their families, sanitation, care of wounded, relief for non-combatants in stricken countries, communication with prisoners held by the enemy, economic reconstitution, care of children left destitute by the war and other activities in many lands, including Russia and the Near East, besides America and Western Europe. He pays a tribute to the loyalty of all Red Cross workers both at home and in the field, and concludes with an appeal for continued relief activities through the League of Red Cross Societies.

T. G. M.

ESSENTIALS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE. By WALTER E. MASTERS, M.D., Medical Officer, Gold Coast, Africa. Pp. 702; 250 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co.

THIS work is a *vade mecum* for the practitioner and laboratory worker. It contains no new information and does not claim to do so, being rather a digest of present-day knowledge in this field. But in addition to this, it is an expanded note-book in which an experienced and accurate worker has noted down a host of helpful observations.

This book, then, is not for the student who wishes to read up a subject but for the worker who looks up a particular point. To

this end the good index is an important feature. Displayed headings and exaggerated paragraphing enable one to find specific information quickly, but do not make smooth reading. Under each disease the writer summarizes etiology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.

The first section treats of diseases due to protozoa. The most striking feature is a very careful and useful differentiation of the two important amebæ, the various malarial organisms and of kala-azar from oriental sore. Bacillary and helminthic diseases follow, the latter especially well illustrated.

The fourth section is on diseases of uncertain etiology and the next on venoms and poisons, with a great deal of information about snakes. Short sections on the skin and eye are followed by a valuable chapter on tropical hygiene, discussing particularly the question of water supply.

The text concludes with many useful laboratory hints.

The book is of convenient size, well printed and illustrated—the illustrations not original.

M. MCP.

THE FORM AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.  
By FREDERICK TILNEY, M.D., and HENRY ALSOP RILEY, M.D.  
Pp. 944. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1921.

THIS is the most important contribution to neurologic literature in years. It is essentially an anatomic work, with a morphologic approach and clinical interpretation. The fundamental concept of the authors is expressed in the second paragraph of the introduction: "The work is designed to fill the gap between morphology and the practical requirements of clinical medicine. It aims to visualize the living nervous system, to make accessible an appreciation of its vital relations to the functions which go to make up life as well as the defects in these relations which result in disease."

It is difficult to adequately review such a large book as this.

Perhaps no American neurologist has had a better preparation for such work than Dr. Tilney, who in the early part of his career devoted most of his time to anatomic research. The fruits of his labors are well known in anatomic literature. It was quite natural, therefore, for him to approach a neurologic problem from the developmental viewpoint. The book is full of original work.

In the opening part there is a general discussion of the conceptions of the nervous system and then the embryologic development is discussed, with uniform excellence. From here the book is devoted to special parts of the nervous system. For example, to the medulla oblongata six chapters are given; to the pons, three, five to the cerebellum and so on, depending upon the importance of the structure. The manner of treatment is equally thorough in each. In the

medulla the encephalization is first discussed; then relations, surface appearance and anatomy; internal structure, histology and finally functional significance and the principal syndromes. This is typical of the treatment of all parts of the nervous system.

The clinical discussion is not by any means the outstanding feature, for the book is essentially anatomical. The method of handling all clinical material is original in the sense that case histories are employed in which in each the clinical history is given and then the anatomic interpretation; the clinical symptoms being illustrated by charts and the pathologic lesion by a photograph of the part, with the location of the lesion standing out prominently, leaving no doubt in the reader's mind as to its localization.

The illustrations are uniformly excellent, there being altogether 591, most of which are original. So far as the subject-matter is concerned it is the best presentation of the anatomy and function of the nervous system in the English language. It is a credit to the authors and to American neurology.

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ELECTRICAL TREATMENT. By WILFRED HARRIS, M.D. Pp. 343.  
New York: William Wood & Co.

THIS is the third edition of this well-known book. A review of the former edition has appeared in this journal. It differs from the former in the fact that the discussion of radium therapy and roentgen-ray treatment have been omitted because both of these have become specialties in themselves. Otherwise, with the exception of a few minor alterations and additions, the book remains what it has been—an excellent manual on the uses of electric apparatus.

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REPPRESSED EMOTIONS. By ISADOR H. CORIAT, M.D. Pp. 213.  
New York: Brentano, 1920.

THIS book was evidently written for the lay public and is one of a series of similar books on psychanalysis. While its title is *Repressed Emotions*, it is really an explanation of the principles of psychanalysis. The chapter on repressed emotions in literature is interesting, particularly the discussion of some of the Russian literature and the rather extensive reference to Goncharoff "Oblomoff."

To the psychanalyst this book presents nothing new and to the neurologist it has certain information which can be better obtained elsewhere. To the layman it will undoubtedly be interesting reading, but the reviewer questions the advisability of putting such

a book in the hands of the public, whose interest in sexual literature is morbid. The only excuse for such books is one of propaganda, and in this respect it puts itself on the level of the chiropractor and osteopath. There have been too many books on psychanalysis for the "benefit" of the public in recent years. It seems to be the fashion for psychanalysts and psychologists to write upon psych-analytic subjects.

THE INTERNAL SECRETIONS AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By DR. M. LAIGNEL-LAVASTINE, Paris. Pp. 57. New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company.

THE study of the internal secretions has, in recent years, occupied increasing attention, until now practically every specialty has its own glandular symptomatology and therapeutics. It has been well said that everyone has his own proper physiology and pathology, and that the life of every individual is dominated largely, if not wholly, by his ductless gland chain. To have an adequate knowledge, however, of the function of the ductless glands, one must first of all know the anatomy, especially the physiology, of the vegetative system. The present book concerns itself entirely with the pathology of the internal secretions as they are related to the nervous system.

The author was a pioneer in this field, and this is the only essay on the subject. Consequently the English translation, which is well done, is an important contribution to neurological literature. It is by no means exhaustive and gives merely outlines for study. Perhaps one reason that the subject is not more fully discussed is because the study of the internal secretions is only in its infancy. In the plan of the book there is (1) a general discussion of the vegetative system and the relation of all the generative organs to the nervous system, (2) then there is a discussion of the different glands and the particular diseases related and the disturbances of each, and (3) the diseases and their endocrine symptoms. No neurologist can afford to be without this volume.

HYGIENE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. By FRANCIS M. MUNSON, Lt., M.C., U.S.N., Ret.; Lecturer on Hygiene and Instructor in Military Surgery, School of Medicine, Georgetown University, etc. Pp. 793; 36 illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber.

THE book is divided into two parts. Part I is divided into twenty chapters, deals with epidemiology, prophylaxis and sanitation.

The subjects are completely covered. For example, there are separate chapters on military, naval, railway, municipal, rural, school, prison and industrial sanitation. In addition, in another chapter on exotic hygiene and sanitation, the problems of arctic and tropical sanitation are enumerated. Other chapters that should be mentioned are those on general prophylaxis, infection and immunity, disinfection and disinfectants, insecticides, personal hygiene, hospitals, isolation and quarantine, and especially the interesting consideration of sanitary measures following great disasters.

In Part II the author discusses the separate diseases, first dividing them into classes depending on whether they are fecal-borne, insect-borne, spread by infected animal foods or spread by oral and nasal discharges. Venereal diseases and wound infections each occupy separate chapters.

The illustrations are instructive and helpful. The book presents in concise and readily accessible form the latest facts about the epidemiology of the communicable diseases "ashore and afloat" and their management.

A. G. M.

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WITH THE DOUGHBOY IN FRANCE. By EDWARD HUNGERFORD.  
Pp. 291; 8 illustrations. New York: Macmillan Company.

FROM the front-line trenches to the base ports, in hospital, camp and leave area, the doughboy was always able to turn to the American Red Cross for food, shelter, help or pleasure. And how this was made possible, and carried out, and how, also, the French soldier and civilian were taken care of at the same time, is all pictured for us in this very readable book by Mr. Hungerford.

P. F. W.

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HYGIENE, DENTAL AND GENERAL. By CLAIR ELSMERE TURNER, Assistant Professor of Biology and Public Health in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Assistant Professor of Hygiene in the Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools. Pp. 400; 52 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company.

THIS book is an up-to-date presentation in concise form of the fundamental principles of hygiene, prepared primarily as a textbook for dental students in conformity with the present-day tendency toward education of the dental student on broader medical lines. Its usefulness, however, should by no means be limited to the dentist, for it contains a mass of valuable information for the student of medicine and of public health. Two chapters alone, comprising thirty-seven pages, concern themselves with the

special hygiene of the mouth and oral prophylaxis. The remainder takes up such subjects as diet and dietary diseases, physical exercise, heredity, disease prevention, immunity, communicable diseases, public health administration, school hygiene, ventilation, heating and lighting. Every dental school should give a course in hygiene, and there is no book at present published giving the essentials of a course so suitably as the volume under discussion. R. H. I.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. By CLAUDE BUCHANAN KER, Medical Superintendent City Hospital, Edinburgh. Second edition. Pp. 627; 32 plates and 68 charts. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton.

THE introductory chapter of this standard and practical textbook is of great interest and only too short. Here various factors related to infectious and contagious diseases are dealt with in abstract. Bacteriology, infection, the incubation period, toxins, immunity, anaphylaxis, fever, the symptoms of fever, the stage of fever, management and treatment of fever, serum and vaccine treatment, diet in fever, diagnosis of eruptions and prophylaxis are the subjects considered. A decidedly fair and impartial mind is displayed by the author. For example, the difficulties of the laboratory worker are recognized—"Even a positive report sent from a laboratory does not necessarily mean that a patient has diphtheria, but that an organism corresponding in its staining properties to the bacillus of that disease, has been successfully isolated."

The diseases considered by separate chapters are measles, rubella, scarlet fever, small-pox, vaccinia, chicken-pox, typhus fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, whooping-cough, mumps, cerebrospinal meningitis. There is also a chapter on fever hospital problems. The author states in the preface that the book is for the most part a record of personal experience supplemented by information gathered from the best sources. Much more than most books is this volume tinged by personal experience. Especially in the treatment of the diseases is the author frank in telling what he has tried and what has been of value to him. He then gives the conclusions of other authorities.

Illustrations and colored plates are of distinct value in a book of this kind and in Dr. Ker's book the illustrations are many and excellent. The volume could not be otherwise than valuable to any practitioner of medicine.

A. G. M.

A SYNOPSIS OF MEDICINE. By HENRY LETHEBY TIDY, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., Assistant Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; Physician to the Great Northern Hospital. Pp. 952. New York: William Wood & Co., 1921.

THIS book is, as its name implies, a synopsis of the various diseases that one meets in medicine. It gives the essentials of each disease reduced to an irreducible brevity. The volume is not intended for a text-book. Indeed, the author says in the preface that it is only meant for those who have to revise rapidly their knowledge of medicine in general or of some disease in particular. To the student, to the hurried practitioner or to the teacher who has but a few brief minutes to run over his lecture for the day the book will prove of value, and as it is intended for these men, it obviously fulfils the purpose for which it is prepared.

J. H. M., JR.

CUNNINGHAM'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ANATOMY. Revised and Edited by ARTHUR ROBINSON, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. Seventh edition, in three volumes. Vol. I, Superior and Inferior Extremities. Pp. 451; 203 figures. Vol. II, Thorax and Abdomen. Pp. 524; 231 figures. Vol. III, Head and Neck. Pp. 568; 233 figures. New York: William Wood & Co.

In the present edition of this well-known manual the subject-matter is arranged in three volumes instead of in two volumes, as in the previous six editions. The rearrangement has been made necessary by the addition of over 200 pages to the work. This is a striking change, for a comparison of the first and sixth editions shows that they contain practically the same number of pages of text. However, the present increase is due not so much to increase in the printed matter as in the illustrations. At each successive edition there has been an increase in the number of these until now in the seventh edition there are twice the number which appeared in the original work. In the sixth edition 27 plates were added at the end of the volumes, showing roentgen-ray figures of bones and joints, stomach, colon, etc. In the present edition these and other additional figures have been distributed throughout the volumes, in close relation to the descriptive text. In recent years there has been quite generally a reduction in the number of hours allotted to gross anatomy in the medical school curriculum. It will be interesting to see how the change from two to three volumes will affect the popularity of this well-established manual. W. H. F. A.